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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL LADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaster &

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MISS WILKINS'S PRIZE STORY. It Will Be Printed in the Daily Jour-

mal, Beginning on Aug. 3. On Aug. 3 the Journal will begin th blication of the most expensive short story ever published. It is the prize stor, in the detective story contest just closed Bacheller & Johnson syndicate, agreeably with the award of the judges. This story is entitled, "The Long Arm." It is writ ten by Mary E. Wilkins and her collabor stor, Joseph E. Chamberlain. Miss Wilkins a now the most distinguished and perhaps the most popular American novelist of th ime, and this story is particularly intersting, inasmuch as it is the first detective tory that this author has ever written The acene is laid in Vermont, among the imple New England people with whose life Miss Wilkins has shown herself so familar. The interest is strong and well sus tained, and the climax a genuine surprise The story will be printed in daily instalsents of about two thousand words each ne for six days. It will not appear a the Sunday edition

From the return of the number of vo ers compared with the number in 188 when the population of the city wa bout 102,000, its present population must be a little over 125,000.

A prominent banker of Hong Kong hinks erevolution in China is imminent and that it will be mainly due to a book ished about 450 years ago. The fuse a that shell must have been damp.

As a matter of fact, silver was never o much monetized in the United State at the present time, when there is at east five times as much silver money, or noney based upon silver, as there was at any date prior to 1878.

Any man calling himself a Republican to finds himself concurring with "Coin" in his declarations to the effect that the ountry has not prospered during the twenty years which ended with 1892. hould at once go over to the camp which flies the banner of calamity.

Compared with the year previous, the Inited States has lost \$75,505,140 in exts and \$93,530,306 by an excess of dulable imports, which represents merwhich could have been made t home. Thus the Democratic change n ten months has cost the American people \$169,035,446.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean calls the at ention of Messrs. Horr and Harvey to se of the money question which it "the sequestration of gold," meaning the hoarding of gold by governbanks and individuals. doubt the practice does prevail in al ountries, and it might be interesting to ulre why governments, banks and in dividuals always "sequester" gold in ead of silver

The people of West Indianapolis seem may lead to cannot be blamed over the shocking occurred a few days but they should not forget heir duty as law-abiding cifizens, nor the danger of yielding to passionate suggestions. It is a time for the cool-headed itizens of West Indianapolis to come to

The Chicago Tribune says that it is revenue that the government needs, and that end it is better for the Republic an House to double the tax on beer at nce than to attempt to restore duties which the President would veto. There has been some dissent from this proposi tion, but it must be clear that it is the first duty of the incoming Congress to est an end to these monthly deficits which have, in fact, compelled the addinistration to issue \$162,000,000 of bonds

The dispute which threatened to cu alnate in bloodshed in Wyoming ap wars to grow out of the treaty of th Inited States with the Bannock Indians which permits them to leave their reser vetion and go into Wyoming to shoo came. The officials of Wyoming, now state, do not recognize that right. In attempting to arrest some Bannocks everal were shot by officials or citizen of Wyoming, and now there is trouble It seems to have been a matter which might have been adjusted if the adminis tration were in Washington instead of eing scattered over land, sea and lake

Referring to the recent statement of the Natural Gas Supervisor relative to the waste of gas through defective mains r neglected wells, it seems appropriate remark that the law gives him the ower and makes it his duty to prevent such waste. The act of 1891, creating the ce of Supervisor of Natural Gas, says: He shall see that all the provisions of pertaining to the drilling of wells ing and consumption of natural are faithfully carried out, and that pesalties of law are strictly enforced I tory, who have become prosperous farm- | They are not enrolled, or commis

against any person or persons who violate the same, and promptly report all violations of law to the Attorney-general of the State." The act of 1893 prohibits any person or corporation having the control of a gas well from permitting gas to escape into the open air for a longer period than two days after gas shall have been struck; requires all wells not in active use to be securely plugged, and prescribes a penalty of \$200 for every violation of either of these provisions. and a further penalty of \$200 for each ten days during which such violation shall continue. In short, there is law enough to prevent the waste of gas, and it is the duty of the Supervisor to see that it is enforced. In fact, that is one of his most important duties.

## MISCHIEVOUS DEMAGOGUE.

Those who have paid some attention to the course of the Horr-Harvey discussion must have been struck by the pessimistic views of the advocate of free silver. Starting out with the assumpof a conspiracy, and that its passage was a "crime," he has seemed to feel the logical necessity of claiming that it has been followed by a long train of evils. and that its continued operation will result in the overthrow of the Republic. In his opening statement Harvey said: "I expect to make good in this debate the following propositions," among which was one that the act of 1873 had compelled the contraction of new debts to pay old ones, thereby greatly enlarging the volume of debt, and that this, with other results, "is impoverishing the masses of the people, and points, by reason of the disturbances it will produce, to the overthrow of the Republic." that there has been a universal reduction of wages, that "the gold men have thrown several millions of workingmen out of employment," that a distinctive 4,000,000 men out of employment, etc. He has even asserted that since the passage enitentiary convicts, of persons confined in all classes of prisons and insane asylums, and even suicides. One day he said the country is strewn with millions of tramps and paupers and men who do not know how they are going to provide for their families in the coming year. On Thursday, the last day of the discussion reported, he said in his closing

We are making in the United States today the last stand of freemen in the civi-lization of the world. The money power controls in foreign countries and the peode have no chance. It will soon be so here. Even now a globule of gold is held in higher value that a globule of human od. In a few years the bullet will be ne glistening messenger of peace and onest labor will be trodden down by a martial array of troops. The rich know no law but power. Soon the guaranteed liber ty of the Constitution will be lost. Firs we will lose the freedom of speech and then the freedom of the press.

And all these alleged evils and dir results, present and prospective, Harvey ettributes to an act which has not changed the legal tender quality of single silver dollar, and which, so far from having caused a contraction of the currency, has been followed by a large increase in its volume. Even if Harvey's statements in regard to existing condit'ons were true, it could not be shown that there was any connection between them and the suspension of silver coin age, but they are not true. The indebt edness of the country is less now than it was ten years ago, and is steadily decreasing; wages, so far as their purchasing power is concerned, have been in creased instead of diminished. The statement that there are from 2,000,000 t 4,000,000 tramps in the country is vicious falsehood, and the assertion tha the miscalled demonetization of silver has caused an alarming increase in crime, in sanity and suicides is too ridiculous for serious comment.

The conclusions which Harvey draw from these false premises show that while posing as an advocate of free silver, he is at heart a Communist, if not an Anarchist. A man who says that in the United States "even now a globule of gold is held in higher value than globule of human blood," and who pro dicts that "in a few years the bullet wil be the glistening messenger of peace. deserves to be classed with Haymarket ripters and other propagandists of anarchism. We are in no imminent dan ger of losing the freedom of speech or Harvey are permitted to print and utter their malicious lies concerning existing conditions, and their incendiary predictions concerning the future. We do not say he should be restrained, because the free circulation of such false and libelous statements is their best antidote. but if the Chicago police keep a list of suspects they should reserve a place for Harvey's name.

# THE VANISHING RED MAN.

It is not likely that the present Indian disturbance will amount to much, or, indeed, that any future one will. The days of Indian wars are over. The Indians are steadily diminishing in numbers, and the policy of separating and confining them to reservations makes it impossible for them to mass any consid erable number of warriors. Then, again, the present means of military transportation are such that troops can be moved to any point of danger so rapidly as to make it impossible for any outbreak to obtain much headway. It is probable the importance of the present one has been exaggerated, and that it is nothing more than a collision between a few troublesome Indians and lawless whites. However, it would be a mistake on the part of the government not to take prompt measures for its suppression, as it seems to have done by the dispatch of an adequate force to the scene of the

Although it has never been possible to obtain an exact enumeration of the Indians, approximative statements made from time to time by the Indian bureau and the military authorities show that the numbers are steadily decreasing. In 1855 the number was estimated at 350,000, and that was still the estimate in 1871, although in the meantime we had ac quired 60,000 Indians with Alaska. In 1893 the total number was estimated at 248,000, most of whom were located on 161 reservations containing 86,116,531 acres of land. The decrease in numbers has teen mainly among the "blanket" or wild Indians, such as the Sloux and other tribes of the Northwest, including the Bannocks, who are making the present disturbance. Some of the civilized tribes, notably those in the Indian Terri-

ers, have increased in numbers in recent years. Civilization may save a few of the original tribes, but for the most, gradual extinction is the inevitable fate.

WEAKNESS OF DEMOCRATIC CITY MANAGEMENT.

Mayor Denny, in his remarks to South-side Republican ciuo, a few evenings since, made one fact very clear. It was that during the two periods that the Democrats have controlled the city. its financial affairs were badly managed. In 1873 the people became dissatisfied because of misrepresentations. Many Republicans did not vote, and others voted for a Democratic change. The Democrats came into power. In two years they used up the surplus of \$260,000 which the Republicans left, issued \$515, 000 of 7.3 per cent, bonds, and left floating debts aggregating \$156,000. That is the Democrats used the current receipts and \$931,000 over--an amount equal to more than half of the present debt. Two years of that sort of rule was enough tion that the act of 1873 was the result | and the Democratic ticket was buried at the next election beneath an unprecedented majority.

When the Sullivan regime turned the city over to the Republicans in October. 1893, the treasury was empty, and \$621, 000 of 7.3 per cent, bonds due the May previous had been carried by an in surance company, after an attempt to refund them at 41/2 per cent, had failed From May the city of Indianapolis had been advertised by the financial papers of the country as being in default. The attempt to exchange these bonds during the summer of 1892 at 4 per cent, had been frustrated by Democratic leaders who constitute a financial ring, which, when the pinch came, controlled the Following out this line he has asserted | Mayor and finance committee of the Council. It is the same ring which controls the present School Board, compelling it to pay double the interest for temporary loans that the city pays and class of tramps had been created, that | 50 per cent. more for long time loans. there were at present from 2,000,000 to By its own statement of July 10, 1893, the debt of the city was \$1,909.518.27. The rate of taxation has been the same of the act of 1873 there has been a dis- as under the Sullivan regime, but the net liabilities of the city, July 10, 1895 were \$1,738,219.86. Over \$1,200,000 of 7.3 per cent, bonds have been changed to per cents, with a premium, A city whose credit was gossiped about in financial papers in 1873 is now unexcelled by any city of its class in the country.

When a municipal election is held, the citizens of a municipality should exercise the same business prudence that the stockholders in any private corporation always do-continue those in charge of it who have done well, and avoid those men for directors whose associations are such that they always do ill.

## OFFENSES AGAINST THE DEAD.

The Harveyites have, for months, been nuoting the late James G. Blaine to prove that the mint bill, in which the standard silver dollar was dropped from the list of coins, was not even read in the House before its passage. As is their custom they have selected a few sentences from his statements, showing that he did not comprehend the full import of the bill when it was before the House two or three times. What Mr. Blaine did say in the Senate, Feb. 15, 1873, appears on pages 1602-1604 of the Congressional Record of that date. Mr. Blaine rose to answer a number of inquiries which had been directed to him relative to the alleged secrecy of the passage of the bill, known as "the crime of 1873." His remarks were extended because Senator Voorhees, who was a member of the House when the mint bill of 1873 was passed, asked Mr. Blaine some questions affecting his knowledge of the contents of the bill. Mr. Blaine said that he did not give heed to it, because he regarded it as he did many other bills reported by able and careful committees. Mr. Blaine quoted newspaper reports to show that the bill was read in full, and also the remark of Mr. McNealy, Democratic member of the coinage committee, that "the bill ought to pass." The words of Mr

Blaine are as follows: The bill was passed by the House an was read, every section of it and every line of it, at the clerk's desk, aloud. They (the members of the coinage commi tee and others) never spoke to the bill that was passed. The bill that was passed was a substitute for the bill they had spoker o six weeks before. But the question the spoke to was the dropping of the silver dollar and the double standard. • • • So that all that has been made out of that, all that has attempted to be made out of any stealthy effort to pass the bill has no foundation whatever. \* Now, I maintain that I have utterly disproved

This is but one more of the hundreds of attempts which the Populists and the paid champions of the silver mine owners have made, and are yet making, to make the dead say things which they did not say. They made statements directly the opposite.

Mr. Balfour, who will be the Tory leader in the House of Commons, recently outlined the partial policy of the Conservatives and Unionists in the following

The better housing of the working lasses, the encouragement of freehold ocipancy, the amelioration of the lot of the aged poor,' the protection of agriculture enants in their improvements, the pres ervation of voluntary schools, the provision of compensation to injured working men the easing of the heavy burdens which British agriculture is in danger inking and the opening of markets for industry are some of the subjects on which the labor of a Unionist govern ment and of the Unionist party may well

That is a very comprehensive policy and that portion of it relating to easing British agriculture of its heavy burdens, under which it is in danger of sinking, is suggestive of a possible revision of the Cobden policy, which is responsible for British agricultural disas-

A new sensation in Kentucky politics s said to be impending in a statement to be made by Governor Brown exposing the corruption of the present State administration, several members of which are candidates for re-election. There have been occasional outcroppings of corruption in the State government of Kentucky for many years past, and no doubt, if a full and true history of successive Democratic administrations were given it would contain some surprising things. Kentucky has been under Democratic ring rule for too long, and there is great need of an opening of the books.

Some one has complained to a reporter of the Journal that the proper provision had not been made on the musterfield for the quite numerous body of gentlemen who are members of the Governor's staff. Those of them who have been here to attend the muster have been obliged to pay their own bills at the hotels. Why should they not do so? They are no part of the National Guard.

over commands. Why should the State provide them with tents and the et ceteras, whatever that may include? Except on the occasion of the Governor's review of the brigade, his staff have no more duties to perform about the mus ter than have any other dozen or twenty citizens. So far from being criticised the Adjutant-general, the Quartermastergeneral, or General McKee has pursued the proper course in regard to this matter. The muster is not a junket for the National Guard, and it should not be made such at the State's expense for

anybody else. The use of a fire hose in dispersing au exciting and threatening crowd at West Indianapolis contains a valuable suggestion for muncipal authorities. The truth there is no more effective means of dispelling a crowd than a drenching stream of water, and it has the merit of being harmless. A detail of police may be unable to disperse a mob, and it takes time to mobilize troops, but a stream of water can always be had on short notice, and, besides scattering a crowd, is helpful in cooling

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that two newspapers published there announce that the resurrection of Cardinal Manning will take place in October. The miracle will, it is promised, be performed at the coronation of the Virgin at Guadaloupe. As Cardinal Manning died and was buried in London in January, 1892, the able Mexican editors may have some difficulty in making their prediction good.

Perhaps it was the American Holmes wi made away with Sherlock Holmes. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"Yes," remarked the guest, "that dinner "Glad to hear it," said the hotel keeper. "It surely did fill the bill. I only wish it had the same effect on me."

Filling.

This time the Boniface spake not. Environment. Mr. Hayes Seed-I believe this her suit s too big.

Acheimer-Dot was pecause you vas town. Vait till you get owit in the country again mit dot peutiful sewit, und you will His Choice. "What kind of a dollar air you in favor

of?" Mr. Everett Wrest asked in a moment "The ole twenty-beer kind is good enough fer me," replied Mr. Dismal Dawson, in tone that implied he had no more interest

in the subject. Different Mrs. Puttup-John, don't you think would do just as well for you to smoke

cheaper cigars? Mrs. Puttup's Husband-Indeed! Before you married me you said you thought man should smoke the best eigars he coul

"But I was not paying for them then." THE INDIANA PRESS.

As between giving Benjamin Harrison econd term and Grover Cleveland a third the country will not hesitate a second Nobody cares a straw what financial opinions held sway in the days of feudalism. What the people want is something for to-day.—Crawfordsville Journal.

Mr. Sovereign must feel highly elated at his reception as a humorist by the public. His national-bank boycott scheme has provoked more laughter than Bill Nye's jokes ever called out.-Elkhart Review.

There is no doubt but that the popular candidate among Hoosiers for President is Ben Harrison-the man who is great every day in the year, and at home as well as in the presidential chair.—Warren Re-

We are glad to see our morning co emporary vigorously denouncing the slan lerous allegation that Terre Haute is wide-open town." This uncalled-for abuse should be stopped, even if it becomes neces-sary to enforce the laws in order to do so. Terre Haute Tribune. In the past few years this county ha

een liberally supplied with Democratic structures called bridges, not one of which is worth the iron in them if sold as ol junk. They were used to accommodate political friends and the taxpayers paid the bills.—Clay County Enterprise. In naming his new baby Marion Presilent Cleveland has shown an appreciation

for this city which we never believed he possessed. The graceful compliment will do much to assuage the political bitterness which was felt toward him by a large num-ber of our citizens.—Marion Chronicle. Nothing better forecasts Democratic de eat in the coming elections than the continued improvement in business. If we had to look for another Wilson reform tariff

and another sell-out to the Sugar Trust there would be no revival of business or hope in the minds of the people.—Goshen It is early yet to predict who will be th next Republican nominee for President, bu it is remarkable how large a share of public attention ex-President Harrison receives, and all without any posing or other effort on his part, but simply as involutary trib-ute to his ability and integrity.—Columbia

The community that fails to maintain prisons as reformatory institutions is retrograding in civilizaton. To turn a prisoner loose, branded by his prison garb as a criminal and without a penny in his pockets to purchase food or clothing, is the one sure way to make him a desperate, hardened outlaw against society all his life long.—El-wood Call-Leader.

We agree with the Indianapolis Journal that the law which turns ex-convicts from our penal institutions without a cent of money and pays county sheriffs to take them to the county jails and there turn them loose is a bad law. Most convicts prefer to live down their disgrace in com inities where they are unknown, and to turn them out on an uncharitable world without a cent of money is simply a dis grace to the State, and in eight cases out of every ten the released prisoner will be tempted to steal a living.—Plainfield Prog-

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Five of the royal personages who wer esent at the Orleans wedding were

oliged to use ear trumpets to hear what was going on about them. A Greek inscription from Djerach, Syria, recently added to the collection the Louvre, contains portions of the laws concerning the care of vineyards and their protection against thieves. The region beand the Jordan, now a desert, was once faus for its grapes. The second loan exhibition of portraits of

New York at the National Academy of De-

sign will be held about Nov. 1, a fortnight

earlier than was at first intended. The name, however, will be changed to the ortrait" show, in order to include portraits of men as well as women. Duse's second engagement in London is said to have been an utter failure finan cially. Duse herself is decidedly unpopular with her associates, and especially with the employes in the theaters, whom she treats with unexampled rudeness. It is said that the only bright side of her character is her

A recent English writer on trial by jury says it was derived from Normandy. But it existed in Iceland from the earliest times, where the Normans certainly did not introduce it. As the Icelanders and the North Saxons were practically the same people it is hardly open to question that their primitive customs were as nearly identical

for her daughter, now at school in

The venerable John A. Bingham, for years United States minister to Japan, is living in Cadiz, O. In a recent address before the students of Franklin Col ege, he emphasized his belief in a life beink I have the better of them. If I am I that he is Are

sistaken I shall never be conscious of it neither will they. If they are mistaken, I shall be conscious of it, and so will they. Therefore, I think I have the advantage of

Frank E. Hering, a sophomore in the University of Chicago, has been suspended for a year for getting married. His wife, who a Miss Florence DaMond, fell in love with him while wacthing him play football The consent of the parents was obtained, but the faculty objected, and, after solemnly sitting on the matter, decided he must be punished by the suspension order. Queen Christina, of Spain, has lost the egacy left to her by Don Alexandro Sole by a strange technicality. The Spanish law requires that all holograph wills shall be written on stamped paper of the current year; Soler wrote his in 1895 on paper stamped in 1894. The State officials have thrown the will out on this ground, and, as he was a foundling, and had no legal heirs, his fortune goes to the treasury.

Bob Toombs is still to many Georgia peo

ple the superlatively great man they

thought him thirty years ago. One enthusi-

astic Georgian, talking about him in Wash

ington, recently, said that no man now in public life can approach him in extensive and varied knowledge. "He knew everything, from the making of beer to the making of a Constitution of the United States, and was literally a walking encyclopedia. A big boom in wine-making is planned in some parts of California for the coming sea-In the northern Sonoma district last year many tons of fine grapes rotted on vines, the supply being greatly in excess of the capacity of the wineries. All the lead-ing wine makers of the district are now increasing the capacity of their cellars, the total increase being about 700,000 gallons, and many wineries not operated last season are being put in shape for a heavy season's run this year. Over four hundred carloads of wine have been shipped out of the disof wine have been shipped out of the dis-trict in the past few months to make room

> He for his Sarah Jane did yearn And asked her if he might be hern. And she, to the occasion risen, Declared she was already hisn. -Detroit Free Press.

Oh, isa't she a gay, romantic girl When she sets out to pass away the su Though first she dreams of nothing but an At last she is contented with a drumm

THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT. The State militia in camp at Indianapolis re not having a gala time. The disciplin is rigid and drill work abundant .- La-

range Standard. The State militia encan apolis is the most gratifying, both as to character and number in attendance, that has been held in Indiana.-Lafayette Cour-

The encampment of the State militia at Indianapolis affords another opportunity for certain newspapers to trot out those time-worn alleged illustrations. We were in the business once ourselves and know whereof we speak. Experience teaches us that the average militiaman cares more for a ham sandwich and a mug of beer than he does for newspapers.—Frankfort

A business trip to Indianapolis yesterday showed the capital city alive with soldiers. Blue coats were met on every corner and they were an orderly body of men. While a hundred or two were on the streets of the city the great bulk of the militia was under strict discipline in camp. Some of the boys are tasting camp life for the first time and they were introduced to it in a heavy rain. Their metal is being tested and proven all right.—Anderson Herald.

# THE COLORED G. A. R

O LONGER ANY DOUBT OF THEIR WELCOME AT LOUISVILLE.

Head of the Citizens' Committee Sends a Letter Denouncing Evil Stories Circulated.

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.-The colored G . R. post of this city and colored members f other posts have been exercised for some time over the report that the colo line would be closely drawn at the Grand Army encampment, at Louisville, in September. Wells Post, white, expressed interest and sympathy with the colored members of the G. A. R., but decided to take no definite action without first writing the director-general at Louisville. The reply was received to-day as follows: Mr. D. S. Wilder, C. P. A., Big Four Railroad, Columbus, O.:

"Dear Sir-I have your favor of the 22 making inquiry concerning the article which appeared in the Cleveland Gazett regarding the color line being drawn in this city. I cannot understand what motive the writer of this article could have he other than a desire to secure a little cheap notorlety at the expense of the city. We have paid no attention to this, as far as newspapers are concerned. We have only answered such letters as have made inquiries on the subject. It is too contemptible and not worthy of recognition from mittee in the way of an

"The writer of this article is a young coored fellow, son of one of the princips eachers in the colored high school in this city. His father is at a loss to know why he should have written such an article. His father and mother are both men the accommodation committee and have s ent of the Grand Army encamp to be held in this city. There is not one lota of truth in the article and it deserves what it is receiving—the universal contempt of the entire city. Both white an colored are pronounced in their denuncia ion of such an article in the face of th efforts that are being made by both whit and colored people to make the entertain ment in this city a memorable occasion Colored comrades will be quartered with the white comrades in the school houses if the latter desire, or they will be quartered i school houses by themselves, just as it is desired, but the same preparation has been made for one as well as the other. No discrimination has been made.

"As far as their taking part in the parade ere is concerned, that, you know, is no in our province, as we have nothing in th world to do with it. You can rest assure that every effort will be made to entertain the Grand Army as a whole, and that we will do it in a way that will make yo proud of having accepted our invitation and we shall not be ashamed of the treatment we give you. This is the line upo which we are working. You have been here often enough as a Grand Army representative to know what we are striving to do, and intend to do for your worthy or-

"I beg that you will denounce this article on every hand, and wherever occasion of fers itself, as maliciously false, and by so doing receive the grateful thanks of the

would have Mr. Sherley write his "I would have Mr. Sherley welf, but he has gone off on a mi vacation for about ten days, and I, as th authorized head of the citizens' co take this occasion to answer your letter such a way as I hope will forever settle this matter in the minds of your comrades, to the effect that we have been grossly and maliciously misrepresented. Yours, very

"J. H. MILLIKEN, Director-general, "Louisville, Ky."

## COULDN'T LIVE WITHOUT HER Binghamton Merchant Commits Sul-

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 26 .- Fiv inutes after an Interview with his intended bride Volney Barrett, a prominent Binghamton merchant, lay dying from ullet wound inflicted by his own hand some months ago he became engaged to Miss Georgia Earl, a school teacher of this

cide After Leaving His Bride-Elect.

city. Recently an artist, lately returned from Italy, called on Miss Earl and was seen driving with her. This is supposed to have aroused Barrett's jealousy. Archbishop in Court the case of Father Walsh and other tition to divest him of his trusround that he has been made A of St. Louis since the suit was finishop Kain filed an answer set

FRANCE LIKELY TO GET AN ULTI-MATUM IN THE WALLER CASE.

the State Department Embassador Eustis. Called for a Report.

OF THE SILENCE

PHOUGHT TO BE A FRENCH ARMY SCANDAL BEHIND THE MATTER.

secretary Gresham Believed the Af fair Would Develop Serious Proportions Before Ended.

WASHINGTON, July 26.-The officials of

the State Department are at present anxlously awaiting information from Embassador Eustis as to the manner in which the second demand for the record of the Waller court-martial, which was held in Tamatave, has been received in France It is now learned definitely that the French government refused to furnish the record on the first presenation of the request and this refusal was met on the part of the for the new virtage. Grapes are selling there for from ten to fifteen dollars a ton. State Department by a more positive and this demand has been presented to the French authorities. There has been quite indicate that the French authorities appreclate the situation to an extent at least and, while apparently not prepared change front without consideration, are yet disposed to delay another refusal as long as it can be done under diplomatic usage. The course of the French in their refusal to supply the record is considered decision was vouchsafed the department is asks for evidence upon which one of its citizens has been convicted and sentenced to furnish a copy of the record, especially when the trial has been by a military court and in a court and in a country foreign to the two governments. There is no other means by which the government of the accused may determine whether justice has been done or denied its citizen It is presumed that if the refusal is persisted in (and an explanation is made in esponse to the renewed demand) it will be based on the conclusiveness of the trial by the French court-martial, but Mr. Kennedy; Waller's senior counsel, asserts that the precedents against the position are beyond question. The supposition is gaining ground that France's refusal to furnish record is to not to give publicity to revelations made in the letters from Waller,

which were intercepted by the French ausome of the French soldiers. In letters which have been received here from Waller within the past few days he reveals the fathat in his letters to his wife he informed her of various outrager con native women of Tamatave and gives sur a circumstantial account of these procee ings as to reflect on the French sold in Madagascar in a way which the Fre authorities might not desire to see pulished to the world. There is good reason for believing that

in case of a second refusal by France supply the record a third demand will made which will be peremptory. It is believed, however, that this step would taken in the absence of Secretary taken in the absence of Secretary ney. It is probable that if made it m lead to serious international com The State Department authoritie the case as one of importance is liable to develop some very delicate and intricate questions before it shall be final-

It is known that Secretary Gresham took this view of it and it is believed that while he has not had occasion to go into details to the extent that his pre did Mr. Olney also feels that it is a matter of gravity.

Gov. Morrill Writes the President. TOPEKA, Kan., July 26,-Governor Morrill has addressed a letter to President Cleveland, again calling attention of the federal government to the imprisonment of John L. Waller by the French government. He says: "The people of our State feel that a great outrage has been perpetrated upon one of its citizens. It is not a question of race or color-it is a question of American citizenship-and through me the people of our State appeal to you to take i and active measures to secure justice to our fellow-citizen." Congressman Curtis has sent another telegram to Secretary of State Olney on the subject, saying that he had written to the State Department three letters and sent one telegram but had re-

## ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR. General Schofield's Duties in the Ab

sence of Lamont. WASHINGTON, July 26.-General Schoeld, commanding the army, returned to Washington to-night from his tour of inspection of army posts in the West and Northwest and his trip to Alaska. The General was absent from the capital over two months, and during that time inspecte between twenty and thirty posts. He is very much gratified at what he saw, and has nothing but words of commendation and praise for the army. The troops, said, are in excellent shape, good cipline prevails, they are very efficient, very thoroughly equipped, and are ready for service at a moment's notice. The army posts where the men are statione of better material than ever before. Th army posts where the men are statio are generally in excellent shape. Gene Schofield declined to indicate what reco mendation he would make to the Secret of War as a result of the observati made on his tour. There will probably no be any decided changes, he said, excepin the line that has been going on for year in the consolidation, as far as practicable of the posts, by the abandonment of son of the posts, by the abandonment of some of the smaller ones that are no longer regarded as necessary. General declined to say whether he wou mend the re-establishment of an arm post in Alaska. Concerning the present In dian trouble in Wyoming, he had little to say as he has not yet had time to familiar ize himself with all the details connected with it. Various dispatches and data or the subject were turned over to him or his arrival and hereafter the movements of troops, etc., will be under his He will remain in the city for sev and will then leave for a tour of the posts along the Atlantic coast. He will be acti of War during Mr. Lamont'

# NO MORE FREE SEEDS.

Secretary Morton Will Abolish th

Department After Oct. 1. WASHINGTON, July 26.-The seed divi sion of the Agricultural Department will be abolished on Oct. 1. Secretary Morton has issued an order stating that the practice of distributing seeding broadcast at government expense will be discontinued during the fiscal year 1895 and 1896, and that the services of the employes engaged in that work will not be required after Oct. I. Accordingly, Mathias E. Fagan, of Illinois, chief of the division, at \$2,000 a year, and the entire force of employes will be droppe

ecretary Morton's action is based on decision of Mr. Olney, then Attor purchasable by the department. The latter held in effect that the Secretary of Agriture was empowered to purchase only evised Statute, viz.: Hare and u country or such as can be in rofitable by frequent changes in t of our country to another." It one part of our country to another." Unit official construction all of the bids urnishing seed recently submitted we ejected. The charge is officially estimated

dosen, though at the height of the season, in the spring and early summer, it frequently reaches several hundred.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 26 .- S. E. Cripe, postmaster at Southwest, Elkhart county, was to-day removed, and Jonas Culp appointed

to his place. To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash \$191,574,697; gold reserve, \$165,472,241. The United States steamship Atlanta, which is engaged in looking after filibusters, sailed Thursday evening from Havana for Key West. The Detroit has sailed from Ching-Kiang for Wuhu.

Warden French, of the Leavenworth pens tentiary, is in the city to qualify and receive instructions for als new duties.

The following Indianians are registered here to-night: Indianapolis, Mr. and Mra. J. W. Greenan, Miss Greenan; Argos, C. M. Larber, A. J. Lamont; Michigan City. J. W. French; St. Jo., Hon. J. D. Leighty

## END OF THE DYNASTY

BELIEF IN CHINA A REVOLUTION WILL SOON BREAK OUT.

Li Hung Chang Said to Be Responsible for the Present Bad State of Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 .- Ho Tung, a Chinese banker of Hong Kong, who figured in the unsuccessful negotiations in England to float the Chinese war loan, arrived from the Orient on the steamer City of Pekin and is en route to New York and London. pressing demand for all the papers. The In discussing the effects of the war, he department is informed by Mr. Eustis that | says the official days of Li Hung Chang are numbered and inclines to the belief that the country may be engulfed in a revolution. sufficient time for a reply, but none has He bases his prediction of internal strife been received. The delay would seem to not only on the general discontent of the people, but on the superstition of the

"If a revolution should arise," he said, "I think a little book published about 450 years ago will be one of the causes in an indirect way. For centuries the book has been prohibited publication or circulation, and yet a great many people know its purmost unusual and as no explanation of the | port. Lou Pak Wong, a prophet and a Grand Secretary under the Ming dynasty. at a loss to know on what grounds it was | the one that immediately preceded the exthe book, and he wrote it in answer to a question put to him by the first Emperor of the present dynasty. Familiar with history and having faith in its lesson, he thought that as other dynasties had arisen, flourished and then disappeared from the scene of political life in China, his also would some day follow the same course. So he asked the professor how long his dynasty would live. It was in answer to this question that the book was written. It contained prophecies and hints of what the future would bring forth, and, among would disappear during this century. Some ome to pass, a fact that has in ace at this late day upo nasses if circumstances are propitious at I would be surprised to hear of a revo-tion. The best thought of the nation as sires to rehabilitate the country and its in-terests in a peaceful manner under the Ching dynasty."

Li Hung Chang's enormous wealth, Ho Tung said, has much to do with the great Viceroy's declining popularity. Besides, there is a stain on the honor of the family, as the Viceroy's brother was compelled to resign from office on account of a gento resign from office on account of a gen-eral belief that he was corrupt. The Chinese believe Li Hung Chang is the richest man in the world and that his wealth has much to do with his tenacious grip on office. expressed in American money, he cosed to be worth \$500,000,000. He want of great rice fields and innupawn shops, the latter being considered good and very profitable investments. They are licensed by the government and are numbered by the thousands. These are, as a matter of fact, in the nature of great banking institutions, with an enormous percentage of profit. Ho Tung says that John W. Foster, who was China's representative in the recent treaty negotiations with Japan, was paid \$100,000 for his services by

# NEW ARMS FOR CHINA.

Big Orders to Be Given for Ships and and Guns in America NEW YORK, July 26 .- China is fast comleting arrangements to place large orders

for ships, guns, small arms and ammunition abroad. The extent of her plans was disclosed last night, when Col. M. R. Jeffards, C. E., military attache of her legation in London, and Fung Howon, secretary, arrived in this city after a successful test in Persyville, this State, of a new and destructive projectile. After her recent disastrous experience with Japan, and, following the example of France at the close of the war of 1870 with Germany, the country promptly decided not to be caught napping again. Commissioners were, therefore, sent to Europe and America, with this object in view, and it was said that the fruits of this work will soon be apparent. It was also intimated that the builders of ships, the manufacturers of big and small guns and ammunition in this country, when China places her final orders, will have contiderable control or the state of the stat siderable cause for congratulation, it being known that the reports thus far made to the government are greatly in favor of merican patterns and devices.

Colonel Jeffards is an ex-officer of the Enlish army. He is particularly charged in they tested at Perryville are known by the name of their inventor, Dr. Justin, who claims to have solved in his new projectile with safety. The gun used to make the test was a nine-inch Blakely rifle. Two shells were fired, the first with a load of twentyfive pounds of fine rifle powed, and the sec-ond with 36½ pounds of dynamite. Both were successfully fixed, and a thorough

monstration of their relative power

nished. The target was an immense lime-stone cliff. The shell charged with gun-

powder broke the rock where it struck, while the other, loaded with dynamite, blew the offf to pieces. The blast from the

latter was so severe that an immense vol-ume of powdered rock filled the air, and the concussion was felt for miles around. The

Chinese commissioners expressed thempelves as thoroughly satisfied, and were en-thusiastic over the dynamite shell. Colonel Jeffards's Denial. CHICAGO, July 26 .- F. H. Wong, an attache of the Chinese legation in London Col. M. R. Jeffards and Mr. G. Spence Payne, reputed commissioners of the Chinese government for the purchase of war nunitions, were at the Palmer House in this city to-day. Col. Jeffards disclaims any connection with the Chinese government. The three gentlemen appeared much nettled at the reports telegraphed from New York concerning them. Colonel Jeffards said: "The report from New York is absurd. Mr. Wong, an attache of the Chinese legation in London, at present on leave of absence, is traveling through the United States as my personal guest, and kind whatsoever with our visit here or ou trip through the country. It is true that we witnessed a test made of the Weston rojectile at Perryville, N. Y., but that was a matter concerning private interests only.

Now that the press has been so unw se as
to publish the fact, neither Mr. Wong. Mr.

Payne nor myself would dream of mentioning the projectile to the Chinese govern-

Great Oll Gusher to California. LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 26.—One of the deepest oil wells in the city, located t the corner of Mobart and West State streets, has suddenly started "gushir oil at such a rate that it cannot be k is estimated by experts to be about eigh ecided to stop present o

Patr's Estate Assessed at \$1,900,000 SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The admin strators of the estate of Mrs. Theresa Par nave made affidavits of the personal pro-crty in the State of California as worth